

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VII No. 58



DECEMBER, 1947

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BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VII No. 58

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NOTICES

The Council has decided to award a prize of Twenty Pounds for a Paper on *Dowsing* or *Radiesthesia*, preference being given to that paper which, in their opinion, does most to promote the science or practice of these subjects.

The conditions are as follows :

1. The Prize is open to anyone.
2. The Paper should not be more than 5,000 words in length, and should be written in English ; the winning Paper will be published in *Radio-Perception*, the copyright becoming the property of the British Society of Dowsers.
3. Papers must be sent in before 31st March, 1948, addressed to the Secretary, British Society of Dowsers, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, and marked "B.S.D. Research."
4. Papers should be submitted under a pseudonym, the real name of the author being enclosed in a sealed envelope.
5. The Council is under no obligation to make the award, if none of the Papers received is considered by them to be of sufficient merit.

A notice to the above effect has been sent to a number of scientific journals.

* * * *

At a discussion after the General Meeting on October 15th the question was raised as to whether the radiesthetic effects of *diagrams*, as observed by many dowsers, are due to subjective or objective causes. Members are invited to send in their views, supported if possible by the results of experiments in which the possibility of suggestion or telepathy has been eliminated.

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

A list of books in the B.S.D. Library can be obtained from the Editor.

The following books have been added since the list was made :

L. E. Eeman	Co-operative Healing	1947	390 pages
L. Dudley Stamp	Britain's Structure and Scenery	1946	244 pages
A. Lambert	La Physiothérapie Familiale	1947	204 pages
E. N. da C. Andrade	The Atom and its Energy	1947	191 pages

* * * *

The Title Page and Contents for Vol. VI have been printed and will be supplied by the Editor on applications.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

La Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie, which contains contributions from many countries and is issued quarterly, can be obtained from 322 Avenue de Tervueren, Brussels. The average length is about 130 pages and the annual subscription is 270 Belgian francs.

A special issue, No. 6, due to appear in December, is entitled *Radiesthésie et Médecine*, and contains contributions from doctors only. The price is 80 Belgian francs.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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OBITUARY

- HODGES, W.
 RUNTON, P. T.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1947

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting was held at the Rooms of the Medical Society, 11 Chandos Street, on Wednesday, October 15th.

Members attending were: Colonel A. H. Bell (President), in the chair, Mrs. Barraclough, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Glanville, Mrs. Hone, Mr. W. E. H. Humphrys, Captain Humphrys, Mr. Latham, Mr. Parker, Major Pogson, Captain Trinder and Mr. Somers Taylor (Honorary Secretary).

1. The Chairman suggested that the minutes of the previous general meeting might be taken as read, a full report having been published in the *Journal* for December, 1946. He wished, however, to draw the attention of the meeting to articles Nos. 8 and 9 of those minutes. Under the former, the election of auditors was discussed, and under the latter it was agreed that all members of the Society should be asked for their opinion regarding higher rates of subscription. Since the meeting, the Council had decided to have the accounts audited in future by a firm of chartered accountants, and the accounts for last year had been audited by Messrs. James, Edwards and Co., who had agreed to do so on favourable terms. In answer to the request for the opinion of members regarding the suggested higher rates of subscription, 269 replies had been received, of which 204 were in favour of the higher rates, and only 65 against. Hence, from July 1st of this year, the subscriptions for home and overseas members, respectively, are £1 1s. and 10/6 annual, and ten guineas and five guineas life.

After these remarks, the minutes were approved by the meeting, and signed.

2. Colonel Bell read the following Report:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During the past year the Society has maintained its numbers. The list which appeared in the *Journal* for September, 1946, showed 500 members, of whom 105 were Life members, whilst the corresponding list in the last *Journal* showed a total of 527 members, of whom 126 were life members. It is probable that some of these members will resign, but have not yet notified their intention; on the other hand, the name of at least one member was accidentally omitted from the list. On the whole, I think it is safe to say that the Society shows no sign of failing from lack of support.

For some time the Council has been considering the possibility of the Society acquiring official recognition as a Charity. The chief advantage of this would be that the Income derived from

investments would not be liable to income tax, and it would be possible for members to subscribe under a seven years' covenant. This would mean that amounts so subscribed would be regarded by the Income Tax Commissioners as the net sum left *after* deduction of income tax on the corresponding larger sum, so that at the present rate of tax a subscription of one guinea would bring in $\frac{20}{11}$ of a guinea, or about £1 18s. 2d.

An application has already been made to the Chief Commissioner, but after certain information asked for had been provided, the application was refused on the grounds that the Society exists mainly for the benefit of its members, and not for charitable purposes only. Since then more precise information has been obtained from a legal source about the reasons for which recognition as a Charity is granted. It seems this can be granted if the objects of a Society include one of the following :—

Relief of Poverty
Advancement of Education
Advancement of Religion
General Public Purposes

It is therefore proposed to make a further application in which prominence is given to the objects of the Society in respect to advancement of education and general public purposes.

During the past year the Society has suffered the loss of a good friend in the person of the Vicomte Henry de France. It was mainly due to his persuasion that this Society was founded, and the English translation of his little book, *Le Sourcier Moderne*, under the title of *The Modern Dowser*, did much to popularise a knowledge of dowsing and to attract members to the Society. This book has long been out of print, but another on the same elementary lines was finished by him a few months before his death, and I hope that an English translation will be published next year.

We have to regret the loss by death of several members since the last General Meeting, amongst them one who had been a picturesque figure at our meetings since very early days. I mean Mr. E. F. Ross. He was so keenly interested that during the bitter weather last winter, when his health was failing, he travelled from Farnham all the way by taxi to attend one of our lectures, his doctor having advised him not to travel by train. It is sad to think that he arrived after the lecture was over.

As reported in the March *Journal*, the Council decided to dissolve the Investigation Committee, which was started in May, 1935, as owing to the dispersal of most of the original members the term "Committee" had long ceased to be applicable, and for several years nearly all investigation had been carried out by Mr. Maby at his laboratory at Bourton-on-the-Hill.

In order to encourage further research, the Council decided to offer a prize of £20 for the best Paper on Dowsing or Radiesthesia submitted before March 31st, 1948, and a notice to that effect appeared in the September *Journal*.

I have not much to say about the activities of the Society during the past year. I have had several applications for the names of dowsters for locating water supplies, but, as usual, I have not been informed of any results.

I know that several of our members have carried out locations, in some cases for War Agricultural Committees, and others are, no doubt, fairly frequently employed in dowsing for water.

A number of our members are engaged in the practise of radiesthesia in its medical application, frequently, I believe, with excellent results. This aspect of dowsing seems to be that which possesses the greatest attraction for those who are interested in the subject.

Eight lectures were given during the year under review, and I will take this opportunity of thanking all those who have so kindly given their services in this respect, namely, Mr. Hurren, Dr. Brunler, Mr. Latham, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, Countess de Chrapowicki, Dr. Ash and Mr. Eeman.

A reception was held at 11 Chandos Street on April 16th, and, in our current year on August 16th, an open-air meeting was held at Charterhouse, a short account of which will appear in the next *Journal*.

The *Journal* has been published on the same lines as before, but has consisted of between fifty and sixty pages, the extra length being justified, I think, by the increased rate of subscription.

The Council decided that it would be desirable to exclude matter of a commercial nature from the Editorial remarks at the beginning of the *Journal*, as being rather out of place in such a prominent position, and to print all such notices at the end, under the heading of "Books and Appliances." I hope members will agree that this arrangement is more suitable for a journal which is mainly scientific in its objects.

It may interest members to know that arrangements are being made to reprint Captain Trinder's excellent book "Dowsing," and that Mr. Franklin is going to write a work on Radiations, in which the radiations which affect the dowser will be included in a survey of the complete electro-magnetic spectrum.

3. ACCOUNTS. Copies of the accounts were circulated, and the Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the satisfactory state of the balance, which had risen from £564 17s. 8d. to £643 13s. 5d.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Financial Statement: Year ended 30th June, 1947

RECEIPTS.

1945-46.
£ s. d.

Balance brought forward from last Account—

Cash in hand and

Bank Balance ..

3 per cent. Defence

Bonds

Annual Subscriptions

Life Subscriptions ..

Entrance Fees ..

Meetings

Sales of *Journal* ..

Sales of Badges ..

Donations

Interest on Defences Bonds

Various

500 1 0

198 1 8

81 10 0

33 1 6

8 12 0

9 14 10

1 7 6

4 17 0

11 14 1

14 13 6

£ s. d.

144 17 8

420 0 0

564 17 8

216 12 4

80 6 6

33 10 4

16 16 10

12 0 1

15 3

12 8 0

10 1 0

£947 8 0

£863 13 1

PAYMENTS.

1945-46.
£ s. d.

Postage and Cheque Books

Printing of *Journal* ..

Printing and Stationery

Office Expenses ..

Meetings

Research Fund ..

Various

Balance at 30th June, 1947—

Cash at Bank ..

3 per cent.

Defence Bonds

Ditto

Post Office Savings

Bank Deposit ..

564 17 8

£863 13 1

£ s. d.

44 9 7

113 7 7

27 11 1

77 2 4

34 2 6

7 1 6

143 13 5

420 0 0

80 0 0

643 13 5

£947 8 0

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers, and certify same to be in accordance therewith. There is a possible liability for Income Tax on interest from investments received to date amounting to £32 approximately.

Salisbury House, London Wall,
London, E.C.2.
6th August, 1947.

JAMES, EDWARDS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

He further drew the attention of the meeting to the Auditors' remarks regarding liability for income tax on investments, and to a possible further exaction by the revenue authorities of a corporation duty of 5 per cent. p.a. on the interest from investments, a further reason for an endeavour to acquire official recognition as a charity.

Proposed by Captain Humphrys: That the accounts should be approved and the Auditor's report adopted.

Seconded by Mr. Parker, and passed by the meeting.

4. **HON SECRETARY AND TREASURER.** The Chairman reported that, under Rule 26, the Council had elected Mr. Somers Taylor to take the place of Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, who had found that, owing to other claims on his time, he was unable to continue in the capacity of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Under the same rule, the new appointment has to be approved at a General Meeting.

Before putting the matter to the vote, however, the Chairman wished to express, on behalf of the Society, its gratitude to Colonel Edwards for his great services during the last ten years, given for the greater part of the time without any assistance.

In recognition of Colonel Edwards' services, the Council had decided to make Colonel Edwards an Honorary Member under Rule 11. As, however, Rule 13 precludes an Honorary Member from active membership in the Society's business, it hardly seemed fitting that this rule should apply in the case of Colonel Edwards, whom he hoped always to welcome as an active member, and he suggested that in the case of Colonel Edwards this rule might be waived.

He suggested that the election of Mr. Somers Taylor should first be discussed, and afterwards his second suggestion that the provisions of Rule 13 should not be applicable to Colonel Edwards, who is an honorary member.

Mr. Latham proposed that Mr. Somers Taylor should be confirmed in his appointment as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Seconded by Mrs. Barraclough, and carried by the meeting.

Major Pogson said that it was obviously not fitting that Colonel Edwards should be in any way debarred from showing the keen interest that he had always evinced in the Society's doings, and that it would be ludicrous that such a rule should impede him from doing so. He had therefore much pleasure in moving that: "In the case of Colonel Edwards Rule 13 should not be applicable."

This proposal was seconded by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

5. **ELECTION OF A VICE-PRESIDENT AND TWO COUNCILLORS.** The Chairman pointed out that under Rule 21 one Vice-President and two Councillors had to retire every year. Major Pogson, Mr. Underwood and Mrs. Barraclough had retired accordingly, but offered themselves for re-election. As no other names had been sent in under Rule 21, it was proposed by Mr. Humphrys, seconded by Mr. Parker, that Major Pogson should be elected as Vice-President, and Mr. Underwood and Mrs. Barraclough as members of the Council. Carried.

6. **RULE 15.** The Chairman pointed out that the original sum of three guineas, stated in this rule, was, at the time the rule was made, the difference between the life subscriptions of overseas and home members, namely, three and six guineas respectively. As the difference is now that between five and ten guineas it seems logical that the word "three" in the rule should be replaced by "five."

Mrs. Barraclough proposed that in Rule 15 the words "three guineas" should be replaced by "five guineas."

Seconded by Mr. Parker, and carried by the meeting.

7. **AUDITORS.** The Chairman mentioned that the fee of £8 18s. 6d. charged by Messrs. James, Edwards was by no means excessive, in view of the amount of work involved in the audit, and that he had been informed by the firm that future fees will not exceed ten guineas.

No other firms were suggested for the future auditing of accounts.

Miss Campagnac proposed that Messrs. James, Edwards and Co. should be the Society's auditors for the following year.

Seconded by Captain Humphrys, and carried by the meeting.

8. **OTHER BUSINESS.** The Chairman observed that no notice of further business had been given and that he presumed that no further discussion need take place under this head; but Captain Trinder asked for permission to propose a vote of thanks to the President, particularly for the great amount of work done by him in making all the excellent arrangements for the Summer Meeting.

This was seconded by Mr. Humphrys, who wished also to make special reference to the President's conduct of the *Journal*.

Carried by acclamation.

The meeting ended with an interesting informal discussion, started by an appeal by the Chairman that members should thoroughly test the ideas of such subjects as the influence of diagrams.

THE SUMMER MEETING

Our second meeting since the end of the war was held on August 16th in the grounds of Charterhouse, the great Public School where, incidentally, the President and several members of the Society had received their early education.

The main block of buildings, dominated by the tower in Founders Court, is situated in extensive grounds on a plateau overlooking the valley of the Wey, to the north of the town of Godalming, and the general effect is dignified and impressive.

The chief exception from the uniform architectural style is the new chapel, which was raised as a memorial to Old Carthusians who fell in the war of 1914-18. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott in the style of the architecture evolved by the old Crusaders.

Members and their friends assembled in the shade on the north side of the chapel, to the number of eighty or so, early in the afternoon. The President opened the meeting by giving a brief account of the School in the following words :—

“ The School is called Charterhouse because it was originally housed in the buildings of an ancient Carthusian monastery near Smithfield to the north of the City of London. After the monastery had been dispersed in 1537, the buildings eventually passed into the possession of the Howard family. In 1611 they were purchased from Lord Thomas Howard by a certain Thomas Sutton, of old Lincolnshire stock, who combined soldiering and commerce to such good purpose that, unlike most soldiers, he succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune. His object in acquiring the site and buildings was to found a hospital to serve the dual purpose of a Home for Poor Brethren and a Free Grammar School.

“ Both objects are still being fulfilled, though the School, like others founded with similar intent, has long ceased to be free, and through enemy action in the late war the Poor Brethren are temporarily without their old home.

“ Thomas Sutton died on December 12th, 1611, the date which has always been observed as Founder's Day, and the Free School opened in 1614 with 35 scholars. In the course of time, new buildings were added to those of the old monastery, and when it was decided to move the School to its present site near Godalming, these newer buildings were sold to the Merchant Taylors' School.

“ The move took place in 1872, and the School opened in its new home on Waterloo Day. The Headmaster at the time was the famous Dr. Haig Brown, whose rule extended from 1863 to 1897.

"The boys are lodged in eleven separate houses scattered about the hillside, which are called after the names of masters with the suffix 'ites' added thereto, for instance, 'Girdlestonites' and 'Pageites,'—save for the houses known as Gownboys, Saunderites and Verites, which form part of the main block.

"The School is noted for its prowess at Association Football and has produced many celebrated exponents, such as C. Wreford-Brown and G. O. Smith.

"Amongst famous men who were educated at Charterhouse are Colonel Richard Lovelace, the Cavalier poet, Joseph Addison, John Wesley, Edmund Keene, Sir Henry Havelock, W. M. Thackeray, Lord Baden-Powell and, more recently, Lord Beveridge and Sir William Dobbie, the gallant defender of Malta."

Major Pogson then took over. Having previously studied the geological conditions and ascertained the location of sub-soil water flows, he gave a short address on how a problem of water supply should be approached and, using his trusty motorscope, gave a demonstration on the ground. The main flow he had located lies roughly on a N.-S. line from just east of the northern entrance to Under Green from the main road, through Wilderness and under the tennis courts, the depth being approximately 210 feet and the possible yield about 1,000 gallons per hour. It is to be hoped this information will eventually be of use to the School.

Arrangements for tea had been made at Hurtmore Farm, where Mrs. Jones had nobly risen to the task of providing for about double the number of people she had originally been told to expect, fulfilling the words of the Carmen Carthusianum:

"Requies paratur post laborem,"

for strolling about in the glorious but unusually hot sun had been the reverse of restful.

As an alternative "labor" some members, sitting on the seats in the grateful shade of the oak trees, preferred to watch a cricket match between two able teams which was in progress on Upper Green.

The War Memorial Chapel had been opened specially for our benefit, and several members took the opportunity of enjoying the beauty of its stately and unusual interior.

Our thanks are due to the Headmaster for an afternoon which most of us found very enjoyable.

PART ONE

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DOWSING

BY GUY BUNDERWOOD

PART II

The test of the connection of dowsing with prehistoric structures can be made with little difficulty. The best site is a round barrow of the Bronze Age, of which large numbers exist in the country. A few barrows of the Roman and Saxon periods have been found, mostly in East Anglia, which will be unlikely to show the characteristics described, but the great majority of round barrows are of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages (1900-1000 B.C.),* and on all these there should be found a number of intersecting streams, usually called a "blind spring," at the centre of the barrow.

If this is confirmed by other independent observers, then the proposition that dowsing formed an integral part of the prehistoric religions should be established in the minds of all reasonable people.

Such a proposition, however, is of great and revolutionary importance in archaeology. It will be fought tooth and nail by many, and wide acceptance does not necessarily follow proof for a considerable time. The most ingenious arguments will be produced by the captious to throw doubt upon it. It is an unjust world!

Interesting examples of blind springs and of the obsession of the ancients with underground water are given in Fig. 1.

The site is of the Bronze Age, and contains three barrows. It is enclosed on three sides by long mounds, usually called Celtic field walls, but in this case possibly of earlier date than the arrival of the Celts, which began about 750 B.C. The boundary on the S.E. consists of a sloping bank known as a lynchet. Numerous oak trees grow on the site. The subsoil is limestone, and the upper soil, below the humus, is brash. The whole enclosure covers about two acres, of which about half is illustrated. The other half does not contain so many streams.

The central barrow, "A," has 16 streams radiating from its blind spring; "B" has 14 and "C" 11.

It is of outstanding interest that this enclosure, like those around Jug's Grave previously referred to, appears to have been

* The dates of the prehistoric periods are approximations. As there was no history there can be no known dates. Those given in these articles are conventions fixed by a committee, and many people disagree with them to the extent of hundreds of years. They have the advantage that they enable the comparative length and order of the periods to be appreciated more clearly. They also give a pleasing appearance of precision to our observations.

undisturbed by agriculture since it was abandoned. It seems unlikely that this abandonment occurred later than about A.D. 60, when the last representatives of the prehistoric religions in this country were suppressed by the Romans.

FARLEIGH WICK, WILTS.

SACRED ENCLOSURE NO. 6.

VISIBLE STONES
OAK TREES
STUMPS OF TREES
EXCAVATIONS
INFLUENCE LINES



'THREE BARROWS'

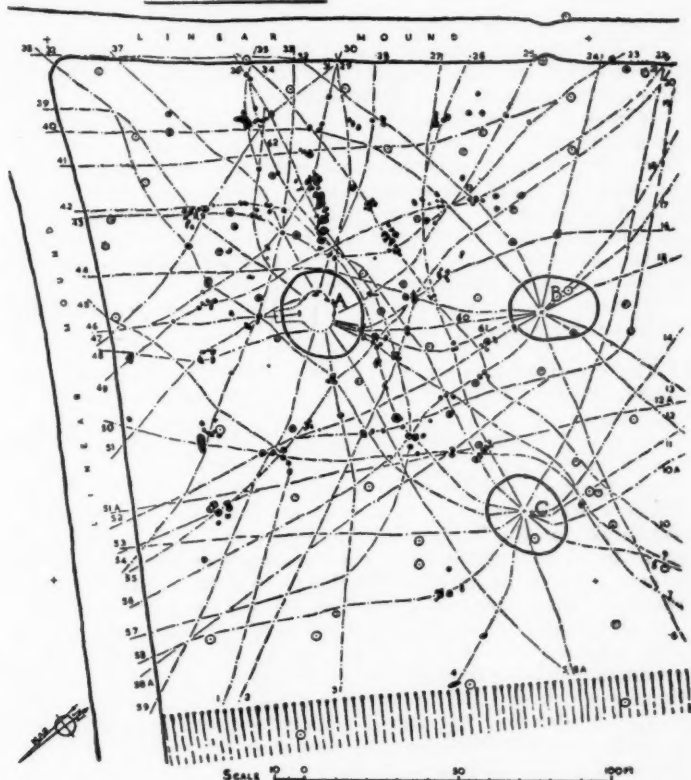


FIG. 1.—Prehistoric site containing barrows all sited on "blind springs" and showing stones which appear to mark the courses of underground streams.

The ground surrounding the barrows contains about 250 stones, all recumbent, except one which is standing. These stones appear to mark the courses, and particularly the inter-

sections, of underground streams, most of which come from the barrows. Only about 25 stones are not in positions related to stream courses, and it is possible that some of these may have been disturbed by the felling and removal of trees which has, no doubt taken place periodically. The existence of these stones suggests that similar water marking stones may have existed on other sacred sites elsewhere but have been removed. One of the first things done by a cultivator is to remove large stones. Practically all such sites known have been under cultivation at some time or another.

A line of large stones N.W. of Barrow "A" has much the appearance of outcrop. I doubt this, but as yet none of the stones around the barrows have been disturbed.

Barrow "A" contained a circle of standing stones (called a peristalith) arranged round the central burial chamber or "cist." Seven out of eight of these stones marked places where fissures radiated from the centre, and there were four stones on the outside edge of the barrow marking places where four other fissures very close together emerged. The courses of eleven out of the sixteen streams were therefore marked and it is difficult to suppose that this was accidental. Other standing stones may have existed formerly but may have been disturbed by roots or other causes.

The dowsing reactions found on prehistoric sacred sites are seldom strong. One reason may be the dissipation of the available water into a web of small fissures. Few of them would provide substantial water supplies—a fact that has probably saved many ancient monuments from destruction.

Mr. George Applegate has, however, recently brought to my notice a water pumping station at Shepherd's Shore, near the Wansdyke, on the Devizes-Marlborough road. This is connected by a stream to a cluster of barrows nearby, and one of its pumps appears to be sited on a blind spring of 14 radii. It seems likely, therefore, that a barrow at one time existed on the spot.

Underground streams vary from immense supplies, such as that obtained from a well sunk recently at Chippenham which produces three million gallons a day, down to water-bearing fissures which are little more than damp cracks. Both can be located by dowsing, but, in my personal experience, a rod which responds easily to the great supplies may not respond at all to the smaller.

I am aware that certain exceptionally skilled and sensitive positive dowzers are able to sense the smallest reactions with a twig. I cannot do so, and in my opinion the ordinary dowser who attempts it is very like a shortsighted person trying to read without glasses—all he will get with any certainty are the headlines. As an example Captain Boothby and Reginald Smith,

both of whom used either the twig or pendulum, found only a few streams at Woodhenge and at Stonehenge. My observations with sensitive rods showed 16 streams at Woodhenge and a multiplicity at Stonehenge.

For this reason it is important to use a sensitive rod, in order to get all the streams and their correct courses, so that no other competent dowser can obtain a different result. The rod I have found most suitable for this purpose is illustrated below.

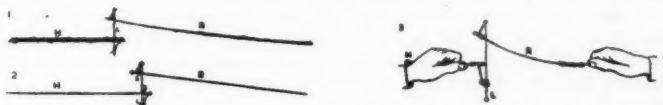


FIG. 2.—New type of sensitive divining rod.

No 1 is made out of three twigs tied together with string. No. 2 is made from plastic knitting needles, size 10 or 12. No 3 is made from spring steel.

No. 1 is a useful makeshift, but will not rotate. It can be used for tracing the streams but not for gauging strength. No. 2 will rotate, but is somewhat fragile. No. 3 is the most satisfactory.

The instrument consists of a flexible rod "R," a handle "H" and link "L." The loops of thread enable it to be folded for the pocket. The stops "S" are to keep the loops in place, and can be made from rubber. It should be held as shown, with a slight pressure on the rod "R." It has the advantage that the dowser can see whether it is in equilibrium or not, and as it has little static friction it responds practically instantaneously. It can be used for all dowsing purposes, and is easy to use. Sensitiveness can be altered by varying the gap between the rod and handle. The gap I find best is about 1½ in.

Many people think that they cannot dowse, merely because they cannot use the twig. In my experience, any person whose nervous system is normal (and whose reflex actions are therefore normal) can dowse, provided that they will take the trouble to learn. I am hoping that this new pattern of rod will, by enabling more people to dowse, throw further light on the dowsing influence, the precise nature of which is unknown.

The tracing of streams with a sensitive rod can be done at a good pace. The stream, when found, is followed by criss-crossing it diagonally, and the rod will give a good and clear nod each time the stream is crossed. The dowser should try to proceed in a straight line. He will soon notice if the stream bends, by the failure of the rod to indicate. The direction of the bend is easily found, and the dowser then continues as before, but on the new line. A marker should be put down periodically on streams that do not run straight, and on complicated sites it is

an advantage to mark the course of each stream with thin string, so that it will not be confused with other streams, can be verified, and its course recorded later. Fissures often cross each other at narrow angles, but if marked by strings their courses can be checked with ease. See later as to surveying.

There is often misunderstanding as to underground "streams" in the minds of the uninitiated. Some of them seem to visualise babbling brooks running a few feet below the surface! They find this proposition difficult to accept, and are liable to doubt all other statements made by the dowser. As streams in stone formations usually run in fissures, it may avoid misunderstanding if they are referred to as fissures until some more esoteric word can be found. This appears to be one of the few known instances of insufficient jargon in any art, cult or profession.

Archæology can do better than that. For example, certain very ancient flint implements have been found which are shaped like the hull of a ship with one end slightly turned up. Their use is unknown. We do not call these "hull" flints, that would be too comprehensible to the uninitiated; "ship-shape" would never do! We call them "rostrum-carinate" (Latin *rostrum*, a ship's prow, and *carina*, the bottom of a ship). This priceless pearl of jargonese has its uses however, as, if anyone tries to argue with us, we have only to mention the word, and if he does not understand it we know at once that he is a mere tyro whose opinions can be ignored or contradicted with impunity!

It was Sir Ray Lankester who contributed this spell-binding word to our suffering language!

The facts are that underground water, usually at considerable depth and pressure, forces itself through beds of gravel or sand, or narrow fissures in the rock, trying to find an outlet where its pressure can be relieved. Some idea of the depth and pressure of some streams can be obtained from the hot springs at Bath. Here the temperature shows that the water must come from at least 3,600ft. below the surface, and that the pressure, at its full depth, must be well over half a ton to the square inch. Such a pressure is considerably in excess of that in any normal high pressure steam boiler. It is only in places where the rock is of a kind particularly soluble in the acids carried by the water from the surface, as, for example, in the Mendips, that free-flowing streams are found running through caves. Such streams can be seen at Cheddar and Wookey Hole.

It seems a pity that so much emphasis has been placed on water in connection with dowsing. The fact that it is possible to find water supplies by dowsing is an isolated and, possibly, minor phenomenon of a far more important physical fact—the existence of a geophysical force so far not identified. The inclusion of the word water in the name water-divining seems to

dilute the importance of the subject as much as that liquid detracts from the effectiveness of other, and by some considered more precious, fluids.

Most of my readers will be aware that there are two kinds of dowsing influence—positive and negative. The narrow line of influence above the stream is positive, and the broad bands of influence on each side are negative.

It is not so generally known that there are two kinds of dowser. The normal dowser is more sensitive to the positive, while the so-called "ultra-sensitive," "village" or "natural" dowser feels the negative more strongly. In country districts the village dowsers are almost all of the latter type. They number only about one in several thousand of the local populations, although some others have the peculiarity without realising it. It is probable that it is the rareness of this particular kind of dowsing sensitiveness which has led to the erroneous idea that only a few specially gifted people can dowse, a statement which the village dowser makes frequently. The special sensitivity of this kind of dowser appears to be due to a peculiarity of their nerve centres. I have made some experiments which seem to confirm this, and see also Dr. J. A. S. Elmslie, *B.S.D.J.*, I, 3, p. 47 and II, 10, p. 106.

When a number of streams are close together, as on a sacred site, the wide negative influence bands overlap, become confused and cannot be followed. The narrow positive bands, however, remain clear, and can be distinguished at a distance of a foot from each other. A negative dowser, therefore, cannot locate the streams of such sites. I have tested this several times with competent village dowsers.

I have also tested similar sites with dowsers of the positive type. They had no difficulty in finding and following the streams illustrated in Fig. 1. In two cases, independently of each other, they pointed out that I had omitted stream No. 51a from my plan, although unknown previously to them.

It follows, therefore, that the ancient priests must have been positive dowsers, that is to say, normal people who had learned or been taught to dowse in a special way, rather than natural dowsers of the negative type.

It is known that water had a religious significance to the prehistoric peoples and, as Reginald Smith pointed out, every religion has a use for it. He also suggested, however, that menhirs and other isolated standing stones were watermarks for use in case of public emergency.

Although prehistoric sacred sites were associated with underground water, I doubt whether the water was of any utilitarian importance to the ancient dowsers. They must, however, have realised the connection of water with dowsing, as underground streams can often be traced to where they break out as springs.

I have only found evidence in one place of any distinction appearing to be made between strong and weak streams. This is at Freshford, Wilts., where the largest stones mark the strongest streams.

It seems unlikely that the ancient peoples had any need for artificial water supplies. Wells become a necessity only with large populations. In the later Iron Age there was a great population in this country, and Caesar, who paid us visits in 55 and 54 B.C., tells us that the population was "innumerable." We have no reason, however, to suppose that this country was as thickly populated nearly 2,000 years earlier, although we do not know for certain.

We do know, however, that the people of those early times could not sink wells in the limestone or harder rocks, as they did not possess the metal tools essential for the purpose. It follows, therefore, that the association of water with sacred sites and with menhirs and similar standing stones, had no relation to water supply, although probably considerable relation to water sanctity.

SURVEYS

Sometimes the dowser may wish to make a record of what he has found—in other words, to survey it. The equipment he will need is as follows:—

A surveyor's 100ft. tape measure.

A number of markers. I use bamboo canes 2ft. long for markers, and 3ft. and 4ft. long for special marks.

Thin string and something to wind it on.

A compass.

Sectional paper and a note book.

A canvas bag to carry the markers, similar to a small golf bag, which can be slung over the shoulder, is useful.

Small stone circles, such as Woodhenge, near Amesbury, and The Sanctuary, near Avebury, are easy, as the positions of all former stones are marked by concrete posts.

Round barrows are also easy. After finding the blind spring, a marker should be inserted in the centre and two more North and South of it and at equal distances. These three will make your base line. Two more are set at the same distance from the centre at right angles to the base line, so as to make a square, and string is laid round the four outer markers to show the line. Do not cut the string, as knots are a nuisance.

Draw the square to scale on sectional paper, and also the rough outline of the barrow, marking the North or any permanent feature on to which the base line has been aligned.

The radiating streams should first be marked by laying down markers near the centre, and then all positive reactions on the outside of the square should be marked by inserting markers.

Starting from the nearest marker to where you have tied the string, trace that positive reaction. If it leads to the centre, wind the string round the centre marker and trace the nearest stream from the centre to the outside, and so on. Mark any transverse streams. When completed, lay your tape measure along one side and mark the streams on your plan, and so on until all sides are completed. This is the best test of dowsing and of dowsing skill that I know of, as two good dowsers should produce identical plans independently of each other.

A long barrow is more difficult. A base line should be made along its long axis, with large markers every 50ft. Similar lines should be made on each side, at equal distances from it and with similar markers. This will produce a rectangular enclosure called a grid. Then proceed as with a round barrow. You may need 200 markers and several pounds of string and several days to do it.

You cannot use string if there are cattle in the field, as they will eat it. It is disconcerting to both parties to have to pull many yards of string or tape measure from their cuds, and it spoils the tape measure.

Every small object that you are likely to use and lose (rod, pencil, indiarubber, &c.) should be tied on to yourself with string. I have lost many such things in the grass. It is a good idea to tie something bright red (plastic tape, procurable at Woolworths, is good) to every object, in case you drop it.

The most difficult sites are those with large open spaces and few permanent marks.

The subject is vast, and there are many questions which one individual alone cannot investigate. For example: Had the direction of flow of the water in the streams any significance? Long barrows are usually aligned upon two parallel fissures, and are usually oriented with their larger end towards the East. I have never been able to distinguish the direction of flow of a stream, but some dowsers claim to be able to do so. If they can do so, it seems probable that the ancients could do it also. It would be interesting to know whether the direction of flow of the water is always the same in relation to the larger end.

As to long barrows aligned on streams, but not oriented, it would also be interesting to know the direction of flow and the ultimate courses of the streams. A good example of the latter type of barrow is Belas Knapp, near Cheltenham, which I have not yet been able to survey. It is the only known example in the Cotswolds of a long barrow which is not oriented. It is one of the most perfect long barrows in Gloucestershire.

Another question is whether conditions on sacred sites in foreign countries are the same as those here. For example the stone circles of India, the prehistoric burial mounds found in

most countries and particularly the pyramids, mastabas and temples of Egypt. I feel some doubt about Louis Merle's statements that burial mounds in France are located on sites surrounded by intersecting streams. Such places are common and could hardly therefore have had any special sanctity.

One of the first principles which a young lawyer learns is that it does not matter so much whether or not he has a good case: what really matters is how good a case can be put up against it. His chief concern, therefore, is to find out what the other side can say, and to be provided with the answer. It is wise, therefore, to see what objections can be raised to our own case.

In order to test this, I sent copies of the first part of this article to a number of experts. One replied that he would hesitate to test the proposition as, if he found it to be true, he would think he was mad! The main objections were as follows:—"Even if established that sacred sites do show the characteristics described, it may be that exactly the same characteristics exist elsewhere where there are no prehistoric remains? Can you prove they do not?"

The only real answer to this is: "Here is a rod, Show me instances." I have never found them elsewhere except where there were other reasons for thinking it probable that such sites had existed. Such places however must exist, as immense numbers of barrows have been destroyed by agriculture, that most potent of all levellers.

This line of objection is the old gambit of the skilled debater trying to persuade his unwary opponent to attempt to prove a negative, while his tormentor sits at ease and watches him. It has often been used against dowzers. A well is sunk, and ample water found where the dowser indicated. Naturally, he turns to the sceptic and asks if he is now convinced. The reply is "Certainly not: there may be water everywhere here; but if you will point out a place where there is no water, and dig another well, then if no water is found I may perhaps believe in it!" You cannot persuade the prejudiced so long as he can save himself from looking foolish.

Another question is likely to arise—what possible reason could the prehistoric priests have had for using dowsing in their religion? Here we can only speculate. Archæologists never tire of telling each other not to make suppositions. It is a useful phrase with which to crush the enthusiastic but too uppish beginner. The latter soon finds out, however, that the difference between suppositions and reasonable deductions is that the former are his opinions, while the latter are those of his mentor!

Much of archaeology is necessarily guesswork, and I prefer the honest guess of someone who has studied his subject to the pretentious evasions of the pseudo learned.

Many text-books on archaeology are full of suppositions, and descriptions of life in the Bronze Age by some of the high priests of the cult display powers of imagination which should have brought to the talented authors rewards far in excess of those that can be extracted from the dull study of prehistory.

"Supposition" is really another name for theory. Theories stimulate enquiries and can be very useful. They are also very enjoyable. Mine are therefore: First, that it was good magic, and, secondly, that its primary practical use was for fixing boundaries.

Magic is the exhibition to the uninitiated of the effects of controlled physical forces. We have much evidence that magic formed a large part in the prehistoric religions, and also that the priests made a study of natural philosophy, or what we now call physics. I have heard it propounded that the methods of Joshua in dealing with persons with whose opinions he did not agree suggest that he had a knowledge of explosives! The peculiar mystery of dowsing must have provided an added attraction—even now we do not know the cause.

As to boundaries, here dowsing would be particularly useful. Boundaries so fixed are unalterable. If the marking stone was moved, the priest could identify the spot from which it came. He would gain much kudos by doing so, as both the criminal and the injured party would know the true facts. Boundaries were of particular importance to the ancients. The functions of the deities Thoth, Hermes and Mercury included the fixing and maintenance of boundaries. There are also indications suggesting its use in the laying out of processional ways or "Avenues."

Although Reginald Smith refers to certain complexes of underground streams as "blind springs," I am inclined to think that some of them must be merely multiple intersecting fissures. The name, "blind spring," however, is convenient. They were not the only geological features sacred to the ancient peoples. Other and rarer geological peculiarities exist and appear to have been of greater sanctity.

Blind springs were associated mainly with barrow burials, but are often found also in the centre of stone circles. There does not appear to be a blind spring in the centre of the large circle at Stanton Drew, near Bristol, although there is one in each of the smaller circles there. I doubt whether a blind spring was regarded as sufficient by itself to justify the erection of a Circle. I am inclined to think that, associated with all stone circles, there will be found certain features which I propose to describe in my next article.

Burial in barrows is generally taken to have commenced in this country at about 2500 B.C. and to have largely ceased with the end of the middle Bronze Age at about 1000 B.C. All the barrows of that period appear to have been on blind springs.

Blind springs are in the nature of geological freaks, or remarkable coincidences, as it is obvious that towards the end of the 1,500 years of barrow burial they must have become increasingly hard to find, and, in the end, practically exhausted. It would be interesting to know whether this was any part of the cause for the change of burial customs in the late Bronze Age. During that period, burials were mostly in urns set close together in cemeteries called Urn Fields. I have so far only tested one case. There, although associated with streams, there was no indication of a blind spring. One of the streams, however, appeared to link the urn field to a nearby barrow.

The proof of a theory is in its application, and I have recently been applying this one to our principal prehistoric monuments—Avebury, Stonehenge, Stanton Drew, &c. About all these there are many things which are not understood and upon which archaeologists have argued for generations. For example, much ink has been expended on trying to find an explanation for the two "Station Stones" at Stonehenge. Another question is—Why is the Hele Stone exactly where it is, and not nearer or farther away from the monument, as it could be without destroying its supposed function as a dial stone? In my last article, it was shown that dowsing supplies reasons for these.

As to Avebury—What is the reason why the main Avenue takes the course it does, and what was its course where not known? How many avenues were there, and what were their courses? What is the meaning of the apparently inexplicable line of stones found recently in the South Circle? Why is the Great Circle not circular? There are many other such questions, but above all is the paramount and overwhelming question—Why are these great monuments located where they are? If the answer to the latter question can be provided, it would affect archaeology vitally wherever the remote past is studied.

Dowsing appears to throw light upon most of these questions.

Few experiences are more fascinating than to travel in an undiscovered country, or in one that is new to us. Most people have been enthralled by those stories of H. G. Wells, Dean Swift and Samuel Butler which depend for their attraction upon the comparison of experiences in our own country with those in other places where values are different and where things are done for what seem to us to be no good reason.

For the last six months I have been doing the same, but have gone backward 4,000 years into a community where every important religious action, and therefore presumably many others, appears to have been governed, or at least affected, by geological conditions.

To be continued

REMINISCENCES OF A WATER AND MINERAL DIVINER IN SOUTH AFRICA

By J. J. MORTON

The time is fast approaching, I fear, when age and physical disabilities will compel me to give up the work of water and mineral divining, which I have been doing now for more than forty years. However, I shall be able to look back on very interesting and useful work, and shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have helped, if only in a small degree, to overcome—by finding water—that great drawback from which farming and industry suffer so much in this country.

It is strange that my first experience of finding water was really by instinct—I knew nothing whatever about dowsing, and I had never held a divining rod in my life. I was living in Middelburg at the time, and opposite my house two dry “erven” (garden plots) were being offered for sale. I bought these, although I do not know why, as, being dry, they were useless for gardening unless a well could be sunk. I remember fervently wishing I knew how to find water. Some days later, walking over one of the plots, I stopped to get a light, and as I stood still a curious sensation passed through me. I moved forward, then backwards, and the strange feeling persisted. I moved away at right angles to the spot, and the farther I got away the less was the sensation. I pondered this, and then the thought came—“Is there water beneath me?” I felt convinced there must be. Losing no time, I hired labour, and when a well was sunk, there to my great joy was a lovely stream of water. With water the “erven” were now a different proposition, and I easily sold them at a good profit. Many times after this I speculated in similar plots, banking on finding water to sell them at a profit, and it was seldom my instinct let me down. There is no doubt that with each successive find my instinct developed, for I grew more confident with each find.

My last venture was the leasing for five years of 1,500 “morgen” (3,000 acres) for dairy farming, poultry, and Angora goats. The cost was £250, with the option of purchase of £1 per morgen at the end of the term. It was a bleak and arid-looking place; not a tree or fence, just Karoo bush and veldt. My landlord offered to build a house for me if I would choose a position. I walked straight to a certain part and said “There is a good spring here; I would like the house put somewhere near it.” I had any amount of water and did well, but when the Jameson Raid came, and later the Boer war, I became unsettled, gave up my option, and left. Soon after, the Military paid the landlord £10,000 for the farm, which gave me food for some thought, and I wished I had not been so precipitate.

While at this place, I met the Cape Government geologist, a Mr. Reimer. We became good friends, as he was very interested in my work, and he himself being engaged by the Government to locate water, we had much in common. He said to me one day, "Morton, I wish you would tell me how you are able to find these good streams"; but I could not enlighten him, I could only tell him what I believe—that a few people still have the remnants of an instinct possessed by primeval man and all wild animals—the power to locate, to smell out, water even at a considerable distance away. I am reminded of a friend who told me that when I was looking for water I was like a pointer or a setter at work.

During the war years the Government appointed me to veterinary work in the Army, and I had no time or need for water finding, but early in 1905, when I was managing the Orange Free State Government Experimental Stud Farm, large quantities of water were needed to start a creamery for the benefit of settlers living round us. It was now that I had my first introduction to the divining rod. Our immediate neighbour was His Grace the Duke of Westminster, and I soon learned that his Estate Agent—General Byron—was a water diviner. We frequently met, and I told him of the natural instinct I possessed for locating underground streams. He looked surprised, and there and then gave me a willow rod, with instructions how to hold and use it, and after a thorough test said—"Yes, there is no doubt about it; you are a super diviner; you ought to take this up seriously; people like you are needed in this country." The Government was sending down their geologist to locate water for the creamery, and when he arrived, who should it be but my old friend Reimer. He was delighted to see me again and to find that I could use the rod. Reimer was not a diviner, but with his knowledge of underground strata, mineral formations, &c., he knew where a stream was likely to be but could not tell the exact spot where a borehole should be made. It is easy to imagine what a long and expensive job this could be without the help of a good diviner. Being on the spot, and anxious to prove myself, I selected a spot, using my hands as well as the rod to do so. I will explain my reason for this later. I then calculated the depth I thought the stream would be, and knew the current to be extra strong, as the rod flew out of my hands; depth and flow both proved correct, and when the well was sunk we had all the good potable water we needed.

Some time afterwards, the Duke of Westminster asked me if I would give a demonstration to a large house party on his estate. I began by finding two subterranean streams with my rod, and a spot was selected over one. I was then blindfolded, turned around several times, and put some twenty yards away in the direction of the stream. They expressed surprise when I

unhesitatingly walked forward until my rod pointed down over the exact spot. They then asked for another proof; so I walked up a small mountain full of boulders and ironstone, and again found the stream, this time using my hands instead of the rod. Most doubters ask for the blindfold test, but it would not be conclusive in every case; for instance, it might upset a very nervous person; still, I think it is a fair test of genuineness. After ten years, the Government Stud Farm was transferred and my services were not needed, but from then on until my retirement other engagements took me into Rhodesia, Cape Province, the Orange Free State and South-West Africa, in all of which provinces I was called on to find or assist in finding water.

At one place I had friends whose farm was 200 feet above the level of the road. All their water came from a hired well, at a cost of £200, and all the water had to be pumped up the rise; previously it had had to be carried in panniers on donkeys. One night, whilst visiting them and standing outside talking, I suddenly felt my legs beginning to tremble; I knew the sign, and realised I was standing over a stream. I could scarcely believe it, and my friends looked completely incredulous when I put the depth at only 70 feet. I had to leave Rhodesia before the well was begun, but later I received a letter of grateful thanks saying that at 69 feet a stream, crystal clear and cold as ice, had been struck, and that with such a good supply of pure water the value of the farm had been enhanced by at least £500.

Rhodesia is a beautiful country, and I greatly enjoyed my stay there. In the part where I was water was always a difficulty, as there was so much rock granite and other hard formations to contend with below ground, and large sums of money were being spent in sinking useless wells. For my own part, I had some very successful finds by using my hands instead of the rod, for by this means I was able to avoid the hard formations over streams when selecting a borehole. On the farm to which I went, water for the cattle was having to be carried from two miles away, and it was on this farm that I found a wonderful stream of water only 30 feet from the surface. After the well had been sunk, it was the surprise and wonder of the farmers around to come up and see my six pedigree bulls drinking from a trough which previously had had to be filled with water from so far away. A friend here for whom I found water wrote me long after I had left—"Do come back; we have had two years' drought, and my well is the only one round here still doing its stuff."

Whilst managing a farm for Sir Thomas Cullinan (of Cullinan diamond fame), he came up to me one day and congratulated me on finding a good stream of water on the farm. "What a pity it is," he said, "you cannot find diamonds." I heartily

agreed, but some years later I undertook, as a test, to find some diamonds (under strict supervision) hidden in the private room of the Chief of Police in Cape Town. Using my hands, I walked straight to where three of the diamonds were hidden, and the fourth I found hidden in a small tin box under a typewriter.

During my stay in the Orange Free State I met an old Dutch farmer who told me his wife was the only person he knew whose hands would show where there was rock below the surface too hard for a jumper drill to penetrate. Perhaps I ought to explain here that when a spring of water lies beneath rock or other hard formation the clasped hands of a mineral diviner will show no response, whereas the divining rod will pull down in the usual way. This is the great snag to diviners using the rod only. They are unaware of the strata of rock, &c., until the drill reaches it, and then, of course, it is too late. Thousands of pounds a year are wasted, and in times of drought thousands of cattle die through time being wasted drilling dud holes.

Well, to revert to the Dutch farmer, I told him I, too, possessed the gift of mineral divining, and taking him over to my farm, where I knew rocks and boulders were above an underground stream, I gave him a demonstration with my clasped hands and also with the rod. Afterwards I selected a spot where I knew a stream ran clear of boulders, and again used my hands, showing how readily they dipped over the stream with no obstruction above. The old gentleman remarked, "There's a fortune for you in that." I have not seen any fortune yet, but it has been of immense benefit to me and to my many clients.

Soon afterwards I was to see a good example of how time and money can be wasted drilling without the help of a mineral diviner. Water was being sought on a farm close to mine, and I was asked to give advice, as there were difficulties. When I arrived, a government engineer, a geologist and two water diviners with drills were in charge. Already they had drilled three holes, reaching in each case to impenetrable ironstone; in all, 300 feet of drilling at 15s. per foot—a total dead loss of £250. I wandered about, testing with my hands over the places where my rod told me water was, but I kept finding rock or ironstone everywhere, until I began to despair. It would, I knew, be useless to attempt drilling over any of these places. At last I reached a place where, to my great relief, I found my hands dipping. This was the place to drill; and it was here they found a supply of good water at a depth of 120 feet, meeting with no difficulties.

I might quote a recent example, and a somewhat amusing one, at least to me. In July this year (1947) I was asked by an estate agent to find water for several blocks of six acres each. On one of these I found three streams which eventually joined and flowed on as one. I selected a site for boring where I estimated I should get 1,000 gallons an hour from the three

streams. The water diviner with the drill agreed to drill over this site, but after I had left he told the owner that he knew of a much better site, 300 yards away, where he could get more gallons an hour than I had estimated, and said if he proved wrong he would not charge a penny. Well, he proved himself wrong, for after drilling to 150 feet he met granite which he could not get through, and had to give up; thus all his work for no pay; and, in addition, he had to pay £37 10s for casing he had borrowed to line out the hole, and could not get up. He went back to the site I had selected and, without hindrance, drilled straight down to the stream, which, as estimated, yielded 1,000 gallons an hour.

It must not be thought that granite rock, &c., occurring over underground streams is the only worry of the water diviner. Running under the soil in some parts of South Africa are small radio-active mineral substances, which give off emanations and will cause a divining rod held over them to act in a similar way as it does over water. It will be seen how difficult it is for an inexperienced diviner to differentiate between the two, but since these deposits lie fairly near the surface, the obvious thing to do after the soil has been removed, say, to three feet, to be on the safe side, is again to hold the rod over the hole, and if then there is no attraction on the rod, which very often there is not, there is no water, and time and money have been saved. Proof that the mineral deposits are in the dug-up soil can be seen by the rod dipping when held over it. These deposits seem to lie at regular intervals and to run for long distances, not necessarily in straight courses but rather like subterranean streams.

In South-West Africa, where I was (the Otjiwarongo district), there were more veins of these mineral deposits than subterranean springs, and at one place I saw where a diviner had sunk a bore-hole with a shot drill to a depth of 600 feet at a cost of £1 per foot. He had not thought of putting his rod over the hole when about three to four feet down as a test. Had he done so, all his work and the loss to the owner might have been saved. I say "might," because there was still the possibility of a strata of rock or other hard formation being above the stream, in which case the water would still attract the rod. This is where a really competent diviner is needed.

This matter has troubled me for a long time, and in an interview with a representative of the *Cape Argus* in May this year (1947) I urged the appointment by the Government of properly trained water diviners to help farmers and industrialists to overcome their water difficulties. These diviners could have their gift developed and be made really competent, and could, at least, check up on borehole sites before drilling started. This has been done in certain parts of India with great success.

When I retired I found it necessary to augment my Government pension, and thought I should like nothing better than water and mineral divining, so I turned professional; that is to say, I began to charge a fee for my work. All my previous work had been completely free of any charge whatever. There has always been plenty of work for me to do. Fresh farms have sprung up in many parts, hotels and new industries started, and always water is being wanted for the community. Some of the jobs have been difficult; most of them very interesting. When finding water for the Caledon Bath's Hotel, I had the not-too-easy job of "cutting out" the chalybeate hot-water spring which ran very close to the site I had to select for the cold-water supply. By the way, I found the rod turned up over the hot-water spring, and down, of course, as usual, over the cold-water one.

When the building of a new hospital for tuberculosis was proposed, it was estimated a daily supply of 130,000 gallons of water would be needed. The Cape Municipality engaged me to test the site for water and to see what a likely yield would be. I selected five sites, but after boring and sinking four wells, the supply was so good they had all the water they needed—excellent water, pumped up by electricity at the rate of 1,500 gallons an hour all through the day.

Quite recently, when consulted by the South African Woollen Manufacturing Co. in connection with sinking another well, more water being needed, I found the three wells already in action were not yielding the maximum amount of water; in fact, only about 150 gallons an hour each. The diviner had underestimated when gauging for depth. One well, drilled to only 90 feet, should have gone to 210 feet, for it was at this depth I found the same stream giving 1,000 gallons an hour.

To gauge depth and quantity correctly, or approximately, is one of the difficult problems of the diviner, and needs much experience. When solving these problems myself, I was greatly assisted by my friend Frau Anka von Knoblauch, a fellow water and mineral diviner, and a great nature-healer.

From my earliest divining days I have always been deeply interested in underground minerals, especially the radio-active kind, and I had made up my mind that when I could I would give more time and study to them. This I have been able to do; but I find them a very elusive study, and the strange thing is, although they are proved to be harmful to the point of killing trees and plant life, no one seems to bother greatly about them. These particular mineral substances lie only about six inches from the surface of the ground, and about six to eight inches deep; they are brownish yellow in colour and respond to the divining rod held over them in a similar way to what water does. That they give off harmful emanations is beyond doubt,

and these, affecting first the roots, will eventually destroy the trees and plants themselves.

It seems somewhat remarkable that my own property should be the first to furnish me with conclusive evidence of the destructive properties of these pests. My garden is surrounded by a fence of cornuta gum trees, and once, a few years ago, I noticed one of the trees begin to wither and die. I carefully dug up the soil from around the roots, but could see nothing; however, my divining rod showed radio-activity over the removed soil and so, with my fingers, I searched the soil and found two tiny sharp mineral substances, not unlike small pieces of carborundum to look at; in fact, like carborundum, I found later they would cut glass. Upon examining the dead tree, I found one of the tiny mineral deposits embedded in the crown just above the root. There was no more trouble in the fence, but I knew these deposits mostly run in lines or veins, and the veins sometimes for miles, and it was not long before I found a vein ran from the fence through my garden, and anything growing over that vein gradually became affected. The first to wither and apparently die was a fig tree, and, as with the gum tree, I removed the soil for about six inches each side of the root and for some six to eight inches down, proved it to be radio-active, then searched and found the minerals causing the trouble. Acting on a sudden impulse, I put one of these tiny minerals into a small bottle of water, which I then shook vigorously in a pail of water and left it there for a day or two; I then used the water regularly to water the withered fig tree. The result was amazing, for the tree slowly but surely began to recover, and to this day is alive and bearing fruit. Other affected plants treated with the water gradually recovered, but those not treated died. I described this experiment with the mineral deposits taken from the soil to Dr. Dudley Wright, a London physician, who was practising in Cape Town at the time. He is a life member of the B.S.D., and very kindly mentioned these facts in a B.S.D. *Journal** in 1945.

After this, I was constantly meeting with fresh evidence of the harmful influence of these pebble-like substances, and finally sent specimens to the Geological Survey Office in Pretoria. Their report gave the composition of them as marcasite (iron sulphide), iron oxide, and quartz, and that they were not radio-active or magnetic. I felt very crestfallen, for the divining rod proved definite magnetic emanations, and it was only where they were in the soil that trees and plants were harmfully affected. Still, I did not give up my investigations, and the following years saw me pursuing the trail. Only quite recently, whilst finding water for a client, I saw a dead plane tree, and showed the cause by

* B.S.D.J., VI, 50, p. 275.

digging up the mineral deposits beneath it. My client seemed impressed, and said he would send the deposits I gave him to Professor B. F. J. Schonland, President of the South African Council of Scientific Research, asking him to investigate my theory. Shortly after, I received a letter from the Professor himself, saying he would very much like to meet me and discuss the matter when next he was in Cape Town. I am looking forward to this, and sincerely hope the Professor will be able to throw more light on this intriguing matter.

A year or two ago I noticed that two of the fifty royal oak trees planted at the time of the Coronation were looking very sickly and losing their foliage at the wrong time of the year. I obtained leave to investigate, and in the presence of the Director of Parks and Gardens I examined the roots, and not far from the surface took out two mineral deposits which, as usual, were lying about six inches apart. The trees soon regained their vigour and are now as normal as the others.

I shall keep a watchful eye on the new trees planted by Royalty on their recent visit here, as I know some of these pests are waiting to destroy them. These destructive things seem everywhere. I have just removed some from a gap in the fence at the Government Nurseries from where a dead tree had just been taken.

Equally as harmful as radio-active deposits are emanations from underground cross-streams, and, in my view, all housing sites should be tested so as to avoid building over them. My nature-healer friend, Frau Anka, could furnish some interesting and eye-opening information on this subject, as she has had indisputable evidence of the ills which can be caused by living and, especially, sleeping over them. It is also a fact that underground cross-streams so often run beneath or near where lightning strikes. During the great storm which passed over the Cape Peninsula in November, 1938, St. George's Cathedral was struck and also the large Norfolk pine tree in the Municipal Gardens. I visited these places afterwards, and found both were over cross-streams. Before leaving the subject of radio-active substances, I must mention a clay which may or may not be radio-active, but which does relieve nerve and muscular pains. I met the discoverer some years ago, when he came to me and asked if I could confirm his find and trace its course; this I did, finding its origin in a nearby mountain. I understood the clay had remarkable properties and might be of considerable commercial value, but I heard nothing more until I received a letter from him some time later, in which he suggested, as he was ill, and as I was the only other person with any knowledge of the clay and its whereabouts, I should take out "prospecting rights." Quite shortly afterwards I heard of his death. Very little was done, but I did take out a prospector's licence, and a friend

sent a specimen of the clay to an American scientist in Ohio, whose report gave nothing except a number (87) and the atomic weight of the clay 223.42.

Being a great sufferer myself from rheumatism and neuritis, especially in my left arm, I applied, as a trial, some of the clay, and I must say the result was magic as far as relieving the pain was concerned, but the after effects were dreadful. For days I felt terrible, and, what was worse, I had lost my power of divining. Luckily, after four days of real fright I recovered, and found I could again use the rod. Both my friends and I agreed it was too dangerous a thing to handle without scientific investigation, and I determined to shelve the whole thing, when a friend, a nurse, begged me to give her just a pinch of clay in powder form, and she would take the risk of using it to relieve her pain. She sprinkled a very little, just a fraction, on some elastoplast, which she applied to the part, and received so much benefit she has asked for more and also a little for a friend suffering from osteoarthritis.

Now for a few words about my methods. As I have said, I can use my hands equally as well for finding water and with as good results as with the divining rod, but to be accurate I think it is better to use both, because of the likelihood of rocks, &c., occurring above streams, when the hands and not the rod will prove their presence.

I use quince wood for my rod for preference, as it is very plentiful in these parts; it is very pliable, does not break off at the crotch, and both branches from the crotch are usually about the same thickness, which makes for strength.

I carry my rod in a horizontal position, with the apex in a line with my hips, my hands grasping the forks of the rod firmly, about six inches from the crotch, with palms held downward and thumbs on top.

When using the hands alone, I hold them in front of my chest palm to palm, finger tips touching as if in prayer, and find they react to radiation by a sharp downward movement at the wrist.

When having to walk long distances, I hold the rod behind my back, as it is less tiring, but as soon as I feel any pull indicating a stream I bring it to the front. Emanations from a stream will react on the rod according to the part of the stream over which it is held; when the rod gives its strongest indication that is the time to allow it to pull down.

To test the direction of the flow of the stream, I turn in a circular direction with the rod pointed until it responds by turning down. The greatest pull indicates the head of the stream, down stream the pull is less strong.

To test for quantity of water likely to be yielded, I face up stream, and for every down turn the rod gives I reckon 100 gallons; thus, if the rod turns 14 times I estimate 1,400 gallons per hour.

To test for depth, I walk at right angles for some distance from the spring and very slowly approach it until the rod turns again, which indicates the border of the stream. Each down turn here of the rod I reckon to be seven feet in depth, so if there are 14 turns I put the depth at 98 feet, but to allow for error I add one in five to the total.

To test for quality, I sometimes use an apparatus called a "searcher," which is a small block of wood made with a hole in the centre to take a one-ounce bottle of coloured ink. Knitting needles are used, inserted in holes one each side of the bottle, and act as a divining rod. Quite frequently I dispense with the searcher, and hold the bottle in between my clasped hands. To test for purity I fill a bottle with either violet or green ink and hold over the water to be tested; if my hands pull down the water is pure. Black ink put in the bottle will indicate in the same way when the water is polluted.

The physical effects which I experience after a hard day's work, especially with long use of the rod, are usually of extreme lassitude with a desire for nothing but sleep. This feeling will often last two or three days, and leave me feeling somewhat depressed and enervated. For this reason, I prefer to do only a limited amount each day, as reliable work cannot be done when fatigued.

To end, I do not think I can do better than quote the two verses written by my old friend, the late Mr. B. Tompkins, and taken from his book *Springs of Water and how to discover them by the divining rod*. Like myself, he was a Norfolk man, and when he came out here we had much to talk about and many interests in common. I like to think he had me in mind when he wrote the last verse, for he would often accompany me on my expeditions and I remember how amused he would be at the tussle between me and the rod when we got to the head of the stream—or into the "vortex head."

For true it is we walk, we wade
Through streams unseen, their source deep laid
Yet running in the earth;
Attraction chains, when once attached
To human links so rarely matched
Made "cunning" at the birth.

The Dowser hurried right along
As forward points his wooden prong
Into the vortex head.
Where whirls the force as winnow fan
Not strong enough to whirl the man,
It turns the rod instead.

DOWSING FOR WATER IN THE SAHARA

In the *Journal des Voyages* of July 31st, 1947, there is an interesting account by Henry de France (now Vicomte) of a visit to Ghardaia, an oasis in the Sahara, 665 kilos south of Algiers. The following is a translation of part of the article dealing with water.

"The Mozabites sometimes go for several years without seeing a drop of rain, nor can they rely upon wells, which have been dug everywhere to a depth of about 35 metres. To draw water, a receptacle of goat skin is used instead of buckets, and a system of cords worked by an ass brings it to the surface and empties it into a stone basin. Unfortunately, so numerous are the wells which the natives have dug that many have been abandoned because they have been drawn on by newer ones. This unfortunate state of affairs could have been prevented by radiesthesia; the rod and pendulum can indicate the position of the water-bearing fissures which feed the wells, and a dowser could easily have avoided the siting of two wells on the same radiesthetic alignment corresponding to a water-bearing fissure.

"It is easy to realise the importance to the officials of the department of Foreign Affairs of such a relatively simple practice as radiesthesia.

"I made several prospections in the country round Ghardaia, organised by the Commandant of the area. They were carried out in a 50 h.p. four-wheel-drive Latil, driven by a senior N.C.O., and I was accompanied by two officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"The first prospection was in the oasis of El Atouf. We met the Commandant, who had preceded us, in the little town, and together we went with the Caid of El Atouf to an empty house destined to become a school, enabling me to appreciate the benevolent thoroughness of the Commandant's rule.

"The oasis is on the edge of the desert, and part of it has been abandoned from lack of water. I indicated the places which seemed to me the most suitable for wells, being situated at the intersection of two radiesthetic lines, corresponding to the geological conditions.

"I use a rod made of two pieces of steel spring or two strips of whalebone 30 to 40 cm. long, tied together so as to form a V when the two blades are separated. Such rods are more flexible and less fragile than the hazel fork and can be used in the same way. The rod should be held horizontally between the ends of the thumb and of the first two or three fingers, palms of the hands upwards. It is essential that it should be strained like a spring,

pressure being applied by the fingers to keep it in unstable equilibrium, so that the state of balance breaks down immediately the dowser encounters an influence.

"For a pendulum I always use a wooden ball hung on a thread rolled round a little stick, the latter being held between the thumb and first finger. I purposely make the ball oscillate, and whenever I am influenced the oscillation will turn into gyration. Clearly the rod and pendulum are indicators of unconscious movements caused, probably, by variations in the electric field depending on anomalies in the subsoil such as fissures, faults, subterranean streams, &c.

"To find the best place for a well, I begin by exploring in a direction perpendicular to the water-bearing fissures, by gradually turning through a right angle. The rod reacts or the pendulum changes its movement when I face the right direction. I then walk on this line till I get reactions indicating an underground stream, and I peg the line of the stream by crossing it at several points.

"To estimate the depth, the following is the best method. I start from midway between the two lines which indicate the edges of the stream and walk away in a direction perpendicular to them. At the limit of the field of influence I get a reaction. The distance of this point from the starting-point corresponds to the depth.

"In estimating the yield of a stream, I give only a rough indication. I do this by purposely stopping the gyration of the pendulum and counting the oscillations till it gyrates again. The larger the number of gyrations the greater will be the yield. I then estimate the actual size of the yield by comparing my result with that from a well of known yield over which I have made a similar test.

"Radiesthesia can only give reliable results in the case of wells of moderate depth.

"The position for boring artesian wells should be selected on geological grounds, but the best spot can be accurately fixed by noting the intersection of radiesthetic lines corresponding to anomalies in the subsoil.

"I also made a prospection in the oasis of La Daia, 12 miles from Ghardaia. It was a question of indicating a spot for boring a well without affecting another existing one, and also of improving the yield of a well by digging a lateral gallery up to a water-bearing fissure.

"After these varied radiesthetic exercises, my host for whom I had been working offered me tea and fruit in the garden of

his pretty villa. The oasis of La Daia consists of a number of Arab villas built amongst the palm trees, where the rich Mozabites spend the summer with their families, to avoid the suffocating heat of the town. The garden was a delightfully shady place, with pergolas and tunnels and refreshing pools.

"The return journey by air to Algiers was made without mishap, thanks to the prudence of the pilot, who preferred to pass the night at the Station of Laghouat, and avoid the bad weather over the Atlas. I took the opportunity of visiting, with the radio-operator of the aeroplane, the goniometric post installed in the fort which dominates the town and the desert.

"Next day, whilst the Junker of Compagnie Générale Trans-saharienne was taking me back to Algiers, I repeated several experiments which I had tried for the first time in 1934, near Amiens, on a Caudron-Phalène piloted by Conte Françoise de Clermont-Tonnerre. I found that my rod moved whenever we flew over a wadi, several of which we passed.

"It was an interesting experience, for I only looked out of the window when the rod moved, so that the unconscious muscular reactions could not have been caused by auto-suggestion.

"I did not use a pendulum, as its movements are too slow for aerial prospection. My observations could not be so complete as in 1934 and 1935, as the plane was not being used specially for radiesthetic research. However, I noticed that my sensitiveness decreased with height, and this was the more obvious as the pilot had to fly high to surmount the Atlas, which was hidden by clouds. Above 300 metres only the large gaps in the ground caused the rod to move. At 3,000 metres I detected only one wadi. Above that I felt nothing more. The decrease of sensitiveness with height shows that the dowser is being affected objectively, whilst operators on a map are not hampered by distance, as they work by intuition. It is wiser to stick to sensory radiesthesia, which is likely to give more consistent results."

AUSTRALIAN DIVINERS

BY NOEL A. RADDATZ, OF CAMBROON, QUEENSLAND,
AUSTRALIA

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"Dowsers," or water-diviners, are almost as common in the Queensland bush as cattle-ticks. Although there is an abundance of amateur practitioners, every district also has its professional. You don't hear or see much of these men during

"good" seasons, but at times of drought—such as Queensland has unfortunately experienced in recent years—they are greatly in evidence.

If you care to visit the local pub—where, incidentally, there's real water at sevenpence a glass!—you'll probably hear that Ray Reynolds has struck water at a depth of sixty feet; Jack X—, the diviner, reckoned he'd find it at sixty-four. Pretty good, is Jack! At a spot he indicated, Stan Derrick found a good supply at thirty-four feet. Jack, indeed, appears to be as sensitive to water as most men are to beer.

So much for the professional; but I recommend you to steer clear of the amateur—the amiable neighbour who claims to be "pretty good with the stick," and comes over to help you when the spring in the back paddock has become a bed of slimy mud, and most of your cattle are dying from thirst.

He'll arrive looking quite business-like, whittling a forked stick, or with several short lengths of wire hung on his belt. After a preliminary discourse on "dowsing," and his own abilities, plus a few caustic remarks about the weather, he starts off in his quest for a hidden stream.

He goes round in circles for some minutes, and then zig-zags across the paddock, while you and half a dozen open-mouthed youngsters follow along behind. The diviner will probably wander about aimlessly until you're as dry as the ground you're standing on. Then, when he reaches the most barren, inaccessible, and rock-strewn area on your property, he suddenly lets out a whoop of delight.

Rushing across, you find him standing rigid, with an intense look in his eyes and the end of his forked stick pointing straight down to the earth. Retreating, he tries again—several times! Yes; it's down there all right, he announces. Stepping out first north, and then south, still holding the stick before him, he makes a few rapid calculations and presently tells you there's a fine stream at eighteen feet.

Thereupon the pair of you return home, where the Missus is roasting your last rooster to celebrate the occasion. You tell your wife the good news, and you all sit round the table and feast. Later the diviner departs, brushing aside your profuse thanks, and you think what a good fellow he is.

Eventually you start to sink your well. The ground is dry and hard, and at six feet you come to rock! You use dynamite—cases and cases of it! Slowly you blast a gaping hole—fourteen, sixteen, eighteen feet deep, but there's no sign of water. You carry on, hoping against hope, till you're down thirty feet,

the rock remaining as hard as iron, and the hole completely dry. Meanwhile, half your cattle have died, and you've shifted the remainder to the river-paddock, where they're eating all the grass you were saving for the milkers. Finally, in despair, you confess you're beaten, curse all amateur diviners, and hunt up Jack X—, the professional.

When he arrives he looks the paddock over for a moment, and then gets busy. Within less than thirty minutes, very often, he has located water at fifteen feet.

It's in a far better site than the first one—just where you'd always reckoned you'd like a mill. And at fifteen feet, as prophesied, you find the stream—a copious flow of clear, cool, life-giving water!

This sort of thing makes even the most hardened sceptic sit up and wonder. Can these "dowsers" really find water? Without a doubt some of them can, but a great many more can't. Some fellows honestly believe they possess the gift, others merely delude themselves, and a minority are just charlatans. But there remain a few star performers whose records prove incontestably that they are able to locate underground streams and even indicate pretty accurately at what depth the spring will be reached.

So much for the water-diviner. We will now pass on to another type of "dowser"—the man who hopes to discover deposits of gold and other minerals. He's an altogether different sort of fellow; he doesn't do it as a hobby or to help his neighbours. He's after riches and all the good things riches will procure, and he works entirely for himself.

You're liable to encounter him anywhere—up in the dry hills, deep down in some gorge, miles from the nearest habitation, or even close to a town. He usually has a bent piece of No. 8 plain wire protruding from his extended hand, and in action he resembles a sleep-walker, taking slow, measured steps, with his face set in a granite-like expression. Over one shoulder he'll probably be carrying a pick, shovel, dish, loam-bags, and possibly a dolly-pot and pestle!

To be a really good gold-diviner it is necessary to possess enormous faith in one's abilities, great patience and tenacity, and a good deal of stamina. Believe me, it's mighty hard work. I know, because I've tried it!

When the diviner is on the job the dowsing-rod is supposed to swing parallel with the reef or vein directly the operator arrives immediately above it. Then the real toil begins! The

prospector must dig a hole, fill his loam-bags, and "knap" samples from the reef (if any). Then, heavily loaded, he makes for the nearest water, washes the loam from the bags and "dollies" his reef-samples. Sometimes he may raise "colour" (traces of gold), but more often he doesn't.

Even if he does, he's not much wiser, for "colour" is almost universal on most of the fields. Don't imagine, however, that I am trying to discourage the members of this honourable craft for, believe it or not, they *do* occasionally make a "strike." There was Bill Cairns, for instance, who found the "Broken Bottle." One morning Bill was demonstrating his "dowsing" to a number of friends and noticed that his rod became very lively at one particular spot. Digging down, they found gold just under the grass-roots—plenty of it, in a thin vein which "lived" down to seventy feet.

Lately there has come into existence another type of gold diviner—the man who works with a lump of gold suspended from a piece of cotton or string. This method, I suspect, is a variation of the wedding-ring trick people sometimes employ when endeavouring to "sex" hens' eggs.

These fellows dangle the nugget over likely crevices. The theory is that, if the fissure is barren, the pendulum will remain still, but should gold be present it will commence a circular movement.

There are, however, decided drawbacks to this method of divination. For one thing, it does not give any indication of the *quantity* of gold; secondly, if there are any frogs or other living creatures among the rocks the nugget will "work" on them in exactly the same way. The operator, therefore, more often finds himself digging for frogs than gold!

All the same, this nugget-swinging is a fascinating hobby, and on worked-out fields can save a lot of toil. I have often tried it myself with varying results. But it is no quick road to fortune, and will not uncover anything that could not be located by ordinary prospecting methods. Fantastic though it may sound, I am pretty certain of one thing about the method—that it is possible, by its aid, to discover alluvial gold buried deep in crevices. My conviction is so strong that I advise brother prospectors, the next time they go on a trip, to take a small nugget and a piece of cotton along and try out the idea for themselves.

It may bring results!

PART TWO

AN INVISIBLE BIOLOGICAL RADIATION AND ITS SECONDARY EFFECTS

BY MAGDA FELDHUSS

The oft-disputed phenomena of the divining rod and pendulum and the experiments carried out by Veterinary Surgeon W. Laue in Hermsdorf (Kynast) Riesengebirge, Silesia, on the effects of hitherto unknown invisible rays emitted by living organisms, induced me to reflect on the cause of these unknown rays and to carry out some experiments myself.

As the vital element in blood which also exists in the sap of plants appears to be one of the most fundamental forces of organic life, and radiates, or rather vibrates, in definite wavelengths and rhythms, it seemed necessary to start by trying to record these radiations on photographic plates, the usual preliminary in Physics when it is required to test the existence of a hypothetical radiation.

I realised that results on photographic plates could be vitiated by chemical and mechanical influences, differences of temperature, evaporation, diffused light, external and internal tension and other causes, and that these might lead to the assumption of a radiation which is actually non-existent.

Numerous experiments, running into hundreds, with organic substances left no room for doubt that the deductions from my experiments were well founded. A pamphlet by Professor Dr. Pasqual-Jordan, of Ristock, on the "Limitation of Quantum Biology" encouraged me to continue my efforts.

In this paper, which appeared during the war in the journal *Physics*—it is to be regretted that it was only once reprinted—Pasqual-Jordan writes, "The special problems of radio-biology can be regarded as within the sphere of quantum biology. Even larger cells such as those of yeast afford the opportunity of studying the reactions induced by radiation." I was still more encouraged to continue my experiments when an article by Professor Zehender, of Switzerland, which had been the cause of much dispute, fell into my hands. Zehender had obtained photographs similar to mine chiefly with inorganic substances, acids, metals, alloys. When I told him of my experiments, he wrote to me saying that although he had often been attacked on account of his opinions, he was convinced of the correctness of his results, and added that I should never doubt my own results and must fight for my opinions.

Again I gave my photos a thorough examination, especially with regard to the possibility of the secondary radiation which Zehender thought probable. In my scrutiny of the negatives

a surprising result came to light in that some of them showed the corresponding colours of the vessels which contained the objects, thereby confirming the possibility of a secondary radiation.

All experiments were carried out in complete darkness. In the dark-room the plates, wrapped in black paper, were applied to the vessels containing the objects, and, in addition, the vessels were placed in dark boxes lined with waxed cloth, which again were covered up with black cloth.

The exposure was for a different length of time in each experiment, generally from four to eight days. The distance between the plates and the objects was about 6 cm.; control experiments with the vessels containing no objects and with objects in colourless vessels were made at the same time, similar precautions being taken.

Six experiments are described below. I regret that it has not been possible to reproduce the negatives.

Negative 1 shows illumination by horses' blood eight days old.

Negatives 2 and 3 show the effect of a mixture of horses' blood eight days old and fresh yeast in equal parts. All three negatives show more or less light rings of the size of the rims of the vessels.

Negatives 1 and 3 show the colours of the vessels holding the mixture, whereas the illumination in negative 2 is colourless. The vessel in this case was colourless glass wrapped in black paper. Vessels in 1 and 2 were coffee cups of several colours.

Negative 1 shows bluish silver rings, one with blue predominating and the other with silver, the edge being sharply defined and the width 2.5 mm.

All plates showed a crust of metallic silver. The cups had one blue and one silver stripe at the rim.

Negative 3 shows pink, green and gold colours in the rings, which in this case are not sharply defined but merge into the gold at the rims, corresponding to the colouring of the cups and to the gold band at the rim on the inner and outer surface of the cups. In this negative a gold beam runs across to the rims at the point where, a little lower down, the gilt handle is placed. This radiation seems to have passed through the narrow crack between the plate and the rim of the cup as the plate did not fit closely to the rim, and seems to have set up illumination or radiation in the handle. Reflection from the plate seems impossible, as this was wrapped in black paper.

Control tests carried out by laying plates on empty vessels of porcelain and glass produced no result. On the other hand, all the plates which were applied to the vessels containing organisms in which blood was present were illuminated and showed the colour of the vessel, in so far as vessels used were coloured.

The conclusion to be drawn from these observations is, therefore, that blood is a store of light and is capable of producing secondary radiation.

Negative 4 shows a pig's testicle two days after extraction, after an exposure of 36 hours. In this case there is not only illumination of the plate, but actually a photo of the testicle, apparently through reflection from a celluloid plate on which the testicle was lying, and on which the plate had been imposed at a distance of 2 cm. On the other hand, it is possible that the spermatozoa, which have been proved to be active for many days after their extraction from living organisms and display an even greater intensity of radiation than blood, may have caused the illumination.

In the case of negatives 5 and 6, I can only agree with the bold suggestion of Martha Burkhardt, of Niede-Schreiberhau (Riesengebirge, Silesia). She was, so far as I know, the first to carry out experiments on living bodies in order to prove the existence of a radiation, especially in connection with infectious and inflammatory diseases, and these experiments have been confirmed by foreign investigators, mainly French and Italian.

Both negatives show a cleft in a knee joint, that of my own right knee.

Negative 5 is imperfect, owing to a bad adjustment; negative 6 is better and quite distinct. It is possible that the skin, suffused with blood vessels, may have illuminated the plate and naturally portrayed the cleft in the knee joint as a shadow.

These observations of mine seem to be worthy of verification. I carried out the experiments from personal interest under the simplest conditions, and I am sorry I do not possess the means for following up and extending my investigations. I must leave this to the scientific and technical institutions which have the necessary resources at their disposal. I should mention that the experiments were made between 1937 and 1941. Later on, I could get no plates. A few negatives are still in my possession, but I had to destroy several hundred when I was forced to leave my home in Silesia.

A PRELIMINARY STUDY of the COMPLETE AURA

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HEALING POWER OF CERTAIN
INSECTS

An address was given on January 22nd, 1947, to the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia, entitled as above, by Mr. W. E. Benham, in which he enlarged upon some of the work described previously in this *Journal* (see December, 1946, issue).

It is shown by specially devised tests, in one of which the degree to which a patient, A, can be "raised" by healer, B, is studied, that healing energy is associated with any one of four possible zones (the outermost four out of a total of nine) constituting the complete aura, and is not really to be regarded as residing in the person (physical body) of the healer.

The actual position of the healing zone in relation to the rest of the aura is of importance. The aura is made up of nine zones, of which Mr. Benham only gives numbers to the six parapsychicals. The order of the zones is as follows :—

	a	} Innermost zones — corresponding probably to inner aura. Disappear on death of subject.	
	b		
These zones can survive death of subject (and may be duly preserved "in" bones)	φ_1	First parapsychical	} Any one of these may be responsible for healing effects.
	ψ	Psychic Zone	
	φ_2	Second parapsychical	
	φ_3	Third parapsychical	
	φ_4	Fourth parapsychical	
	φ_5	Fifth parapsychical	
	φ	Sixth parapsychical	

The complete aura as above may extend to considerable distances (40 feet or so). The evidence seems to show that the fifth zone (φ_5) is the best position for the healing energy to be in, from the standpoint of utility as healing force for transfer to a patient, but anyone possessing third zone healing may on developing his powers by practice of the healing art, suddenly find himself "rearranged" as a fifth zone healer. At birth we are generally fifth or sixth zone, but the position of the healing zone drops to third place as a rule during one's early years of life, unless one is active as a healer or follows some creative pursuit. Fourth zone healing is of doubtful value to its possessor, as there is some evidence that mental trouble is associated therewith.

Bees and butterflies possess auræ of dimensions often exceeding those of humans, a very "shocking" and entirely unlooked-for discovery. The auræ of the butterflies extend commonly to 20 feet from the insect. This may explain the "awareness" of an insect even when approached very gently from behind. Insect healing power has been established by Mr. Benham in several cases, notably in the lacewing fly, which possesses radiations specific for rheumatic complaints, and has also proved useful in cases of varicose veins. While a whole range of new healing agents thus makes its appearance, one must be prepared for the (as yet insufficiently proved) result that healing power is only a question of appropriately selected radiesthetic *wavelength*, in which case the use of insects may be superfluous if one has artificial sources of the desired wavelength prepared. This is not always easy, but since it appears to be possible to transform healing energy in respect of wavelength [and thus to produce a multiplicity of healing agents by the use of suitable "filters" in connection with a single source] the work with insects may perhaps be regarded as merely a useful stepping stone to something more on laboratory lines.

PART THREE

PSYCHIC EFFECTS?

Mrs. Gladys Grange writes :—

Visiting Harvington Hall, Worcestershire, in the summer of 1947, accompanied by a friend and her three children, I experienced before entering the old original chapel an uneasy, clammy feeling. Mentioning this to my friend, she suggested a further quiet and personal visit. This I eventually made and would now like to record my discoveries there.

On my second visit to Harvington Hall I took the pendulum with me, and on reaching a large room, held it up high just inside the doorway. Immediately it shot in the direction of the door opposite; I followed this, and standing in the next room, again held up the pendulum: it swung to the left. Following this direction, I, with difficulty, found in the panelling a small door which opened into a large recess. I held up the pendulum again, and it swung to the left, denoting unrest; and underneath a concealed trap-door I found a chute reaching to the foundations of the Hall.

Interested in my discovery, I went back to the door leading into the recess and held up the pendulum. It swung in the opposite direction to a door on the right, so I crossed the small landing, and feeling somewhat overcome by this extraordinary action of the pendulum, I sat down, but still holding the object. It immediately swung to the left, unrest movement, and then shot violently across left, where, through a door in the panelling of the wall, another concealed trap-door of a chute was revealed.

Next I proceeded to the chapel, where the uneasy, clammy feeling first overcame me, and holding up the pendulum, noticed that it swung left and then right, indicating a concealed drop in the room. Eventually, by using the pendulum, I found all the concealed trap-door chutes in the rooms which are now open to the public.

On leaving the Hall I met the caretaker, and in the course of conversation she said that terrible events had taken place in the building, and offered to show me the rooms in which they had occurred. Then I realised that the concealed chutes which I had discovered were associated with these happenings, and suggested showing them to the caretaker myself.

These discoveries can be confirmed by three other people: a Mrs. Day, a Mrs. Witt, and a Mr. Webb, who, if required to do so, will allow their addresses to be known.

Visiting Tickenhall Manor, Bewdley, when I entered the main showroom I held pendulum up and it swung to the extreme right, whereupon the guide, noticing this movement, questioned my sanity. I explained that some event of evil character had

taken place in that direction ; he confirmed this. Then I entered a room by the door on the right, and the pendulum swung across the width to a door opposite, revealing a smaller room in which a female had been confined for numerous years.

Captain H. I. Halliday writes :—

Some years ago I was asked to go to Borley Rectory and find some church plate, which was reputed to be buried somewhere in the garden. After a fruitless search, I was asked whether I would care to see over the Rectory itself. Having no knowledge of its sinister reputation, and as the house looked very uninteresting, I refused. When, however, I was told that it was the most haunted house in England, I took notice and went in.

The house was bare and empty. I saw the writing on the wall and became a little sceptical. When, however, we were standing on the landing upstairs, I suddenly felt an acute feeling of fear. Something, I don't know what, made me turn to the Rector and say "I've never felt so frightened in my life." The Rector did not turn a hair. Quite quietly he replied : "Don't worry—just walk down the passage."

I did so, and as I moved away the feeling of fear passed.

It was not till some time later that I realised I had been standing exactly on the famous "cold spot." The Rector told me afterwards he had seen a number of people pass through the same experience, but could not account for it.

NOTES AND NEWS

The New Rhodesia of May 30th, 1947, contained a long note by our member, Mr. A. S. Laurie ; in it he inveighs against the disastrous policy of the Government, which is leading to the agricultural ruin of much of the country in S. Rhodesia, through lack of soil conservancy and proper attention to water supply. In regard to the latter, he gives examples of ineffectual attempts to obtain water through prospection with geophysical instruments and emphasises the advantage which would result from the employment of reliable water diviners. Mr. Laurie, who is himself a skilled dowser, states, "I, personally, always like to work with geologists ; it is their business to enlighten us where the geological formations are promising for subsoil forms of water, and it is the business of the dowser to locate the subsoil springs. If this practice is resorted to, failures will be few and far between."

* * * *

Several South African papers, notably the *Suiderstem* of June 2nd, the *Johannesburg Sunday Times* of August 24th and the *Cape Argus* of October 7th, contained accounts of a 16-year-old boy, Pieter van Jaarsveld, who has the faculty of being able

to "see" water, gold and other minerals below the ground. Several successful cases of prospection for water have been reported, for instance, a well 130 feet deep at a farm in the Otjiwarenge district, where water is very scarce. It is stated that he has been tested for locating gold by being flown over known reefs in the Orange Free State, which he plotted accurately, and that he is under contract to locate gold for a Johannesburg syndicate in Tanganyika.

This faculty, which is by no means exceptional, and is possessed by more than one member of the B.S.D., at any rate, so far as water is concerned, is no doubt the same as that employed by the Sadhu who, as reported in the *Statesman* (Calcutta) of July 1st, found water at Kalka, and by the other persons referred to by Rajkishore Patnaik in his letter of July 1st to that paper.

* * * *

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of June 19th contains a long and informative article entitled "When the Twig Bends."

* * * *

A paragraph in the *Colliery Guardian* (London) of August 1st states that a diviner, Mr. P. Caulfield, has recently claimed to have located seams of coal in the Ballymitty area of County Wexford, estimating the seams to be between 40 and 75 feet deep. A number of South Wexford business men have taken up the discovery; a narrow-gauge railway has been laid to the site and the sinking of a shaft begun.

* * * *

In the *Brisbane Telegraph* of August 2nd there was an account of an interview with Mr. Lance Frew, who has had more than 40 years' experience of locating sites for wells and bores. He does not use a rod for locating water, but holds the tips of the fingers of his two hands together, and when he comes over sub-artesian, but not soak water, his fingers are drawn towards the ground.

* * * *

In the *Modern Mystic and Monthly Science Review* for August, 1947, there was an interesting account by Mr. F. Clayton of an interview with Mr. F. C. Tidbury. This experienced dowser was at one time a member of the B.S.D., and a short article by him will be found in *B.S.D.J.*, I, 4, page 38.

* * * *

A description of the work of Frau Anka von Knoblauch forms the subject of an article by Helen Braithwaite in *Spotlight* (Cape Town) of August 8th. Frau Anka has been a member of this Society for many years, and is well known in Cape Town for her comprehensive ability as a dowser.

* * * *

The September number of the *Fordingbridge and District Gazette* contained, in the section contributed by our member,

Mr. A. T. Morley Hewitt, useful information about dowsing in general, and the October number describes how a reader of that article came to see the writer and gave an accurate example of map divining.

* * * *

An instructive letter on Radiesthesia from one of our members, under the signature of Radiesthesist, was printed in the *Egyptian Gazette* of September 8th; it was written in reply to a previous letter by someone who was apparently by no means up to date in his knowledge of the subject.

* * * *

A column in the *Cork Examiner* of October 7th contains an account of a remarkable demonstration of his powers as a dowser given by Mr. J. H. Bennett (B.S.D.), in Cork, before Mr. M. O'Sullivan, engineer to the South Cork Board of Health, Dr. A. O'Rahilly, President U.C.C., Professor J. O'Donovan, Professor Busted, and some members of the building profession.

* * * *

According to the *Cornish Post* of October 18th, an experienced water diviner is to be employed by the Okehampton R.D.C. to locate the position of a well to supply water to the Wonson Estate.

* * * *

There was a long article in the *Dublin Standard* of October 24th, evidently written by one who had little previous knowledge of the possibilities of dowsing. He was much impressed by a demonstration of map dowsing and the finding of a ring secreted in a field, the position of which had been lost.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

41 Garrick Close,
Walton-on-Thames

Dear Colonel Bell,

I should like to thank Mr. Benham for his remarks on my article on "Maintaining Health and Vitality." I agree with him that the increased vitality readings denote physiological change and are not related to any instrumental adjustment. There is no fundamental difference in method, as I see it, between measuring physiological changes due to coils or such-like and those due to drug action, whether one is testing oneself or somebody else. Changes are observed in nervous systems, glands, organs, &c., in exactly the same way.

It is through personal experience that one becomes convinced, beyond all possible doubt, of the truth or otherwise of a supposed therapeutic method. The following somewhat amusing incident will show what I mean. After a tiring day in town, when I was

feeling rather flat, I was going to a nearby hotel for dinner, and decided beforehand that the use of a coil might cheer me up. I found that it should, and so put one in the appropriate pocket. I was introduced on the way to a new acquaintance who was also taking a meal at the same place, and so we dined together. It so happened that I responded on this occasion to the coil remarkably well, and soon felt extremely buoyant and fit. So, in the middle of dinner, I laughingly brought out the coil and told my friend how well I felt, fully expecting to get at least a scornful look from the other side of the table. After a slight hesitation, however, my new-found friend put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a nutmeg. He explained that he had had fibrositis of the right hip, and as he was a keen golfer he was much concerned about this. A friend suggested he should carry a nutmeg "with his cash." On doing this he lost all pain, and the trouble only started again after he had lost the nutmeg, so he lost no time in purchasing another one.

In my experience I found a coil of very great value when subjected to earth rays, and could hardly have got on without it. I doubt whether anything can better a coil or similar treatment in cases of severe nervous depletion. Magnetic healing is also of great value here. But I feel a word of warning is due. Recently I found that a coil would put certain faults right if carried in the appropriate pocket, but I soon experienced also a stupid feeling in the head, and found that it took time to answer questions. On testing, I found the coil was depressing my pituitary gland, and that while benefiting me in other ways it was affecting my head adversely. It would be unwise in my opinion for anyone to undertake coil treatment seriously except under expert supervision.

It may be recalled that in my article I showed that silver coins were the one class of article tested which had no polarising effect—at any rate, on me. I have since read that silver, coming at the centre of the atomic scale, is the one element which is completely stable, all the other elements being what is known as "metastable." Thus all elements tend progressively to fusion as they approach the top of the atomic scale from silver (atomic number 47), while the elements below silver tend progressively to fusion as they approach hydrogen. Is it possible that there is any connection here?

Yours sincerely,

V. D. WETHERED

P.S.—Since writing the above I have had the blue blazer mentioned in my article cleaned and proofed against moth. It now increases my vitality reading instead of depressing it, thus confirming, I think, that it was the dye in the cloth which gave the bad readings.

REVIEWS

CO-OPERATIVE HEALING

By L. E. EEMAN. Muller, 15/-

A man may well spend his whole lifetime in evolving a theory, only to find in the end that his theory is untenable and his work valueless. But the conscientious, painstaking recording of experimental results over a large number of years is always of value, especially if the experimenter lets the facts speak for themselves and makes no attempt to fit them into the framework of a rigid theory.

L. E. Eeman has given us a record of 28 years of work in his "Co-operative Healing," and at the end modestly claims that his experiments suggest that the human body is reacted upon by a number of energies, and that some of these react upon it in specific manners which are of therapeutic value. He also claims that the simple technique that he has evolved offers means for the selective investigation of the actions and reactions in question.

Such a disarming modesty is unusual and attractive, and should encourage scientists and medical men to study the therapeutic value of the healing technique that he has developed—a technique that needs no costly apparatus, no long administration of drugs, but aims at restoring a healthy mental and bodily equilibrium and a correct physiological condition as a first step in the healing process.

The first essential in Eeman's technique is to get his patients to lie down and relax completely. Physiologists and psychologists contended that this was impossible except by death, paralysis, syncope, narcotics or hypnotism. But Eeman persisted in his efforts, and eventually produced a method of complete relaxation by which his patients achieved a complete loss of muscle tonus, and their limbs became so limp that he could do with them all that one could do with a rag doll, much to the patients' astonishment, since they were conscious throughout and suffered no syncope. The story of this achievement is amusing reading, and is typical of many so-called impossible problems that Eeman solved in his own way.

Scientists will note the importance of his claim that "When a test tube containing a salt in solution and two electrodes is connected in the relaxation circuit, a deposit appears on one of the electrodes." If the presence of this electrolytic action in the relaxation circuit can be confirmed scientifically, then a current undoubtedly flows in that circuit. Also the results obtained when drugs replace the simple salt solution in the test tube are so significant that a proper analysis of these 71 detailed experiments should be made by competent pharmacologists

and statisticians to endeavour to place this therapeutic method on a sure foundation.

In a short review it is impossible to do justice to this record of a life's work ; interested readers will find it full of information on subtle bio-physical energies, which the human body appears to use in probably both physical and psychical ways to its own well-being. The book should be of great interest to both scientists and doctors, as well as to the ordinary man who finds true relaxation an almost forgotten art in these days of rush and bustle.

T.B.F.

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHÉSIE, No. 4

This number begins with accounts of experiences by various dowers in radiesthesia and teleradiesthesia, the writers including many who are well known in radiesthetic circles.

For instance, Dr. Aysoy writes on the *Sympathies and Antipathies between Men, Animals and Plants*. Jules Calte describes how in 1939 he traced a murderer, Gaston Paillot, and appends the attestation of an officer of the Gendarmerie. M. Larvaron contributes a striking case of the effects of injurious rays. G. Loiseau gives a curious example of the use of teleradiesthesia for clearing a case of theft. Maurice Le Gall describes the finding of certain documents on a plan. M. Marignane gives an example of the tracing of portions of a painting to three different masters.

Lucien Parage tells how he discovered a lost pocket-book in a heap of manure by working on a plan ; others of his successes since 1945 are the tracing of three motor-cars, two motor-cycles, and a dog 15 days lost, locating the site of a well 2½ m. deep in rock 5 metres from the edge of a 20-metres precipice, locating silver, increasing the yield of an apple orchard, &c.—all by teleradiesthesia. Dr. Alfred Roux gives two interesting examples of diagnosis from photographs. The successful tracing by M. Gumpertz (B.S.D.) of a flock of sheep lost in the snow, already mentioned in our journal, is also recorded. Armand Viré describes how through his careful radiesthetic examination, the leaks in the reservoir known as le Lac de Bouvante were eventually closed—a noteworthy feat of dowsing.

Under the heading of "Les Maîtres de la Radiesthésie," M. Emile Christophe is given an appreciation by Jean Martial.

A section, "Discussion d'Idées," contains original and controversial notes by M. Le Gall, P. de Bondy and A. G. Brandao.

There follow articles published already in *La Prospection à Distance*, which include the extraordinary account of the mummification of meat placed at a certain spot inside a cardboard model of the pyramid of Cheops ; there is also a description of a method of teleradiesthesia without instruments, by the use of a pencil only, held in the hand.

A.H.B.

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

JUNE, 1947

How corpuscular physics can be applied to an investigation (Part 2); R. Vanson and J. Calu (authors of *Éléments du Physique Corpusculaire*, already reviewed in *Radio-Perception*).

The Brain and Bovis Biometer Readings (translation of the R.-P. article): O. Brunler, D.Sc.

Character-reading; criticism of salesmanship by pendulum: J. Servranx.

Radiesthesia of a divinatory kind; word witnesses can be employed: by "Conjunctio."

The Beginner's Corner: Noel Macbeth.

Cercle d'Etudes Radiesthésiques, Brussels: a report that a large insurance company of Brussels wants names of diviners capable of helping to trace stolen property. (R.p.T. has already reported on success in this kind of map-reading, showing how it was done).

Police work by pendulum: W. Herrinckx.

The Scalpel, medical review, reports that at a meeting of the Belgian Society of Forensic Medicine and Mental Medicine it was declared that nothing in radiesthesia should be denied before proper verification.

JULY, 1947.

Could the American Lie-Detector, of Dr. W. G. Summer, become a radiesthetic detector? Here variations in the skin's electrical resistance are registered when a direct current is passed through the body. The effects are increased by a two-stage amplifier and recorded by micro-ammeter; for the purpose, the electrodes touching the hands are provided by bracelets or bandages. From 1.5 up to 22.5 volts are applied to suit a skin resistance between 6,000 and 120,000 ohms. Automatic recordings are shown on a tape. The current is proportional to the resistance, and during lie-detecting a variation of up to 10 p.c. is recorded. Since the diviner's sub-conscious reactions produce involuntary muscular contractions there is possibly a corresponding variation in the skin's conductivity, which Summer's Pathometer might bring out, a fact which would give micro-ammeter readings replacing the sign of rod or pendulum movements. In this direction will radiesthesia of a more or less automatic kind probably be found, though that does not imply that any apparatus will be found to be a more sensitive guide to human reaction than the one now provided by the diviner's rod and pendulum. The experimenter must be warned that even a feeble electric current passed through the body can produce burns and sores which it is hard to heal, and which leave permanent scars. Voltage

used should be low and periods of experiment very short: by "Electron."

Diviners of the "Mental School" can obtain evidence of the events of the past, for instance, concerning the fate of Hitler, the true story of the Man in the Iron Mask, the fate of the Dauphin. The experience of F. and W. Servranx seems to support this opinion.

Suitabilities of hot baths, colours, medicines have been shown by radiesthesia: by "XXX."

From para-normal to normal knowledge—radiesthesia is only a branch of metaphysics, an effect of trance without sleep: Hubert Lord.

A study of Self in order to increase one's apparent good fortune: F. Servranx.

Recognising antiques, a process based on previous mental conventions regarding pendulum movements; recognising genuine postage stamps.

Artistic inspiration aided by the pendulum.

Business intuition held by radiesthesia: by Bureau Servraux.

The Beginner's Corner (No. 2): Noel Macbeth.

AUGUST, 1947.

Links between Pendulum Work and Physical Culture.—Here the point is raised that differences in divining methods and results are due to the fact that diviners are divided into the group which view problems objectively and the group which views them subjectively: Marcel Perreaux.

Exercises for developing sensitivity of touch, affecting the pendulum or rod user: W. Servranx.

"Material" witnesses must be large-sized and not enclosed in glass phials unless they are on a Turenne or other amplifier. Homoeopathic remedies as witnesses act, however, through glass: J. Bervroux.

Physical and mental approaches compared. The latter gains from a proper respect of physical laws and even the use of apparatus created by purely physical radiesthetists: F. Servranx.

Radiesthesia of a divinatory kind (continued): by "Conjunctio."

Radiesthesia in detective work (continued): by W. Herrinckx.

Beginner's Corner: by R.p.T.

Colour preference indicates character.

The Lie-Detector of Dr. Summer, U.S.A., had a forerunner in the apparatus made by Dr. Regnault: J. Rocher.

Checking of mathematical calculations: by R.p.T.

Is distant healing based on Human Magnetism possible?—Advice in mode of practice: by Apollonius.

Obituary: Vicomte Henry de France, at Château d'Arry, France, aged 75. N.McB.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

Copies of the following books are required :—

The Physics of the Divining Rod—Maby and Franklin
Dowsing—Trinder
Dowsing—P. Béasse (English Edition)
Radial Detection—A. H. Cook
Geology of Water Supply—Woodward
The Art of Water Finding—M. E. Pogson

The Editor would be obliged if anyone having a copy to dispose of would communicate with him.

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.C.8, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair :

Flat ...	...	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular ...	...	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
Square ...	...	3 mm. or 4 mm.

Also spherical whale ivory pendulums at 10s. each.

Prices of other sizes of rods and pendulums are given on request.

All prices post free in U.K.

The following can be obtained from Mr. Guy Underwood, Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts :—

OASIS Pocket Divining Rod in (case)	...	...	...	10/-
Ditto, larger type	...	...	...	21/-
OASIS "LINK" Rod (as described in this issue), in case	...	...	...	8/-

REPRINTS of articles by Guy Underwood :—

Four articles and a lecture on dowsing generally—6/- the set

Two articles on archaeology and dowsing—3/- the set

All post free, cash with order, and subject to a discount of 4/- in the pound to members of the B.S.D. Proceeds are applied to dowsing research.

Healing by Radiesthésie, by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, can be obtained from The Forum Publishing Company, 64 Winifred Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, or from Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, 35 Downside Crescent, Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, for 2s. 6d., post free.

Radiesthésie pour Tous can be bought at The News Stores, 10 Coptic Street, British Museum, London, W.C.1, at 2s. per copy.

Twelve consecutive copies can be ordered through Mr. Noel Macbeth, Moulsham Hill House, Chelmsford, Essex, for 16s. 8d.

Mrs. G. de Beaumont, Blairlogie House, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, has the following books to dispose of :

B.S.D. Journals 11, 14-16, 19, 24-33 and 39

The Divining Rod, by Barrett and Besterman, 1928

Radiesthésie Physique, Béasse, 1938

Comment J'Opère, Mermet, 1935

Le Sourcier Amoureux ou le Chasseur d'Ondes de Roc Amadour, Martal, 1935

Cours de Radiesthésie, Lemonnier, 1935

Tu Seras Sourcier, Christophe, 1935

Traité Complet des Secrets de la Baguette et du Pendule des Sourciers, Paday

Tome I, Sources, Minerais, Météorologie, 1930

Tome II, Homme, Maladies, Guérison, 1929

Also several special rods and pendulums from the Maison de la Radiesthésie, and a mumetal rod.



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